FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Egypt pressed for control of Gaza, indicated anti-Israel Suez blockade would continue; Israel demanded U.S. support UN control of Gaza, Dulles reaffirmed U.S. "expectations."

Filipino Pres. Magsaysay killed in airplane disaster.

Russia demanded West European trade, atom pools be made "all-European."

UN disarmament talks resumed; USSR offered plan for aerial & ground inspection in Europe.

United States

Brewster quizzed on private use of Teamster funds, Beck agreed to face probers in Senate inquiry on union-racket links.

President cruised to Bermuda to cure cold, meet British leaders.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel & Egypt

Egyptian Gov. in Gaza. Gen. Mohammed Hassan Abdel Latif, Egyptian-appointed Gaza Admin. Governor, entered the Gaza Strip Mar. 14 to excercise Egypt's sovereignty over the disputed area occupied by the UN Emergency Force. Latif, accompanied by 12 civil administrators, 50 Egyptian Army MPs & 10 officers, told welcoming Gaza Arab demonstrators Mar. 15 that "you must realize that the UNEF is present in Gaza according to the permission of the Egyptian Govt." and should be treated "as our guests." He appealed for Gaza residents to return the area to "vigilant . . . calm." [See p. 77B1]

UNEF Control Weakened. A series of developments indicated a weakening of UNEF control and Egypt's intention to reassert its authority in the Gaza Strip.

Brig. Amin Helmy, Egyptian liaison officer to the UNEF, met with the UNEF Cmndr., Gen. E. L. M. Burns, & UN Undersecy. Ralph J. Bunche Mar. 14 and said that tentative agreement had been reached to move UNEF Hq. from the Gaza Police Bldg. to another site. The Egyptian Info. Dir., Col. Abdel Kader Hatem, said that "Egypt will do what she can to help the [UNEF] carry out" its duties.

(Bunche, in a statement issued at UN Hq. in New York Mar. 14 after he had talked by phone with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, denied that he had welcomed Gaza's return to Egyptian control or pledged UNEF cooperation with the Egyptian Admin.) [See p. 77E2]

Gen. Latif told a Gaza news conference Mar. 15 that "the UNEF knows where they are going to be": on the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice line [see p. 38D1]. 600 Egyptian motorized troops entered El Arish (UNEF Hq. & former Egyptian supply center in the Sinai Peninsula, 40 mi. from the Sinai-Gaza border) Mar. 16.

UN officials confirmed Mar. 17 that Sinai-Gaza border checkpoints had been yielded to Egyptian troops by the UNEF. Gen. Burns said in Cairo that UNEF troops had been partially withdrawn from Gaza positions and "already partly are on the [Israeli-Egyptian] line."

Egyptian motorized forces, using Soviet trucks & jeeps, entered the Gaza Strip Mar. 18. Latif, in a statement quoted by Cairo radio, said that "the [UNEF] & Egyptian authorities have agreed that the UNEF will evacuate Govt. buildings within 48 hrs." UNEF units were ordered to begin 24-hr. patrols along the armistice line between Israel & Gaza.

Bunche met in Cairo Mar. 19 with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi to seek "clarification" of Egypt's policy on UNEF functions in Gaza.

Israel Seeks U.S. Support. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir left Israel for the U.S. Mar. 15 to seek clarification of the U.S. position on Egypt's re-entry into Gaza. She said at Lydda Airport that "what is happening in Gaza is exactly the opposite of what was supposed to happen." She stopped briefly in Paris Mar. 16 for talks with French Premier Guy Mollet & Defense Min. Maurice Bourges-Manoury and told newsmen that "there is no difference of opinion [on Gaza] between our 2 Govts." [See p. 77F3]

A statement issued Mar. 16 by Israeli UN delegation sources in New York claimed that "in the past few days the Israeli Govt. has received renewed assurances" that the U.S., "while recognizing Egypt's juridical status under the [1949] armistice agreement, favors the [UN's] remaining in Gaza until there is a peace settlement or a settlement of the future of Gaza." It said that U.S. assurances also had covered "free passage by American commercial shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba." The statement charged that Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser had prevented "the establishment of effective [UN] authority" in Gaza to prepare new raids against Israel [see pp. 78A-C1, 70E2-B3]. It is also said that Israel regarded the successive U.S. assurances as "pledges of action, not merely of attitudes." In the view of Israel & "many other Govts.," the statement asserted, the U.S. was "committed in honor" to "take the lead" in barring Egyptian belligerency from the Gaza & Aqaba areas. It called on U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who, it said, had "indorsed" & "carefully checked" the "formulation" of assumptions in the Israeli withdrawal statement made Mar. 1 in the UN, to tell Mrs. Meir how the U.S. intended to support the Israeli assumptions.

U.S. Amb.-to-Israel Edward B. Lawson & Amb.-to-Egypt Raymond A. Hare delivered U.S. appeals Mar. 17 for restraint in the current Gaza crisis to the Israeli & Egyptian Govts. The stronger note, delivered to Egyptian Forgn. Min. Fawzi, warned Egypt against a "gross miscalculation of consequences" if it continued efforts to reimpose its authority over Gaza. [See p. 69F3]

U.S.-Israeli Statement. In a joint statement issued following talks in Washington Mar. 18 among Dulles, Meir & Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban, Dulles "reaffirmed" that the U.S. "stood firmly by the hopes & expectations it had expressed with regard to the situation which should prevail" with respect to "the responsibility of the [UN] in Gaza." "free & innocent passage" through the Gulf of Aqaba, and settlement of the Suez Canal dispute "in accordance with the 6 principles adopted by the [UN] Security Council and accepted by Egypt." [See Vol. XVI, p. 337D1-C3]

The statement noted that Mrs. Meir had expressed "the gravity with which Israel viewed the situation" and had "emphasized that it was contrary to the assumptions & expectations expressed by her & others in the [UN] on Mar. 1." [See p. 69D1-E2]

Dulles reportedly told an executive session of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. later Mar. 18 that he had given the Israelis "no new assurances" of U.S. support during the talks preceding the joint statement. Queried by newsmen as to whether the joint declaration had answered Israel's question on implementation of support for its "hopes & expectations," Dulles said that "we do not answer all questions in communiqués."

(Dulles, who had returned to the U.S. Mar. 17 from SEATO Council

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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(Egypt granted permission Mar. 19 for UN salvage crews to begin work on the sunken frigate "Abukir" near Suez [see p. 63D1]. 2 Lebanese vessels were banned from the canal Mar. 20 for lack of funds to pay Egyption tolls in advance.) [See p. 78D1]

Gulf of Aqaba. A Saudi Arabian Govt. statement, reported by Cairo radio Mar. 15 in a dispatch from Jiddah, described the Gulf of Aqaba as "absolute Arab territory" and warned that Saudi Arabia would "take all measures to defend its legitimate rights." The Saudi statement, reportedly known in advance to the U.S., said that Saudi Arabia "will not allow the establishment of any right for Israel in the Gulf of Aqaba." [See p. 78B-C1]

Jordanian Premier Suleiman Nabulsi said in Amman Mar. 6 that no vessel had the right to use the Gulf "without our [Arab] consent." He warned that U.S. attempts to establish Israeli rights in the Gulf would be considered "an attitude of enmity" by the Arab world. [See p. 78A2]

WESTERN EUROPE

USSR Vs. Integration. A Soviet statement issued through Tass News Agency Mar. 16 attacked plans for a European common market & atomic energy community as "endangering the people of Europe." The Soviet statement was generally regarded in the West as an attempt to delay signing of the common market & Eur-

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atom treaties in ceremonies set for Mar. 25 in Rome. [See p. 70C3]

The Soviet declaration said that enactment of the European trade & atom accords would: bring European economies, particularly that of France, under the domination of "large American & West German monopolies"; subordinate West Germany to NATO and further complicate the problem of German reunification; "supply West German revanchists with nuclear weapons" and place Euratom under the control of the U.S., its principal supplier of fissionable materials. [See p. 47C3]

The USSR proposed "all-European cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful uses of atomic energy" through East-West talks on establishment of joint atomic research & construction of "establishments for the generation of atomic energy for industrial, scientific & technical purposes." It also urged (a) development of hydroelectric stations & an oil & power supply system to overcome "tension in the fuel supply of many European countries," and (b) "mutual economic & financial assistance" & trade agreements among all European nations.

(Economists from 17 member states of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation met in Paris Mar. 18 and formed 3 working committees to plan for creation of a European free trade zone to be linked to the 6-nation WEU common market and include Britain.) [See p. 71D1]

NATO Cuts. The Council of Mins. of the 7 Western European Union states (Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) asked the NATO Council Mar. 19 to review plans for reduction of the British NATO contingent in West Germany. A WEU communiqué, issued following talks in London Mar. 18-19, said that Britain had been granted permission to carry out NATO cuts planned for the 1957 fiscal year (reportedly 13,000 troops) but had agreed to a review by NATO of further reductions. Britain also promised to delay additional NATO cuts until after WEU consideration of the NATO review. [See p. 71D2-A3]

(The NATO Council had adjourned discussion of the British arms reduction plans in Paris Mar. 13 to permit convening of the WEU meeting. British military commitments in Europe, set by NATO on a yearly basis, were fixed in WEU treaty provisions, with changes made subject to approval by the majority of the 7 WEU states.)

The Mar. 19 WEU communiqué also urged the NATO Council to take up West German proposals for a "new overall review of the resources of the alliance covering: (a) Military requirements & defense aims. (b) Relationship between conventional & atomic forces & weapons. (c) Relationship between modern armaments & economic & financial resources. (d) Common production of modern weapons. (e) Common solution of currency problems . . ." [See Vol. XVI, p. 243A-B3]

(West German Govt. spokesmen said Mar. 15 that the U.S. Army & Air Force had stockpiled atomic bombs, rockets & shells in West Germany. U.S. Defense Dept. officials conceded Mar. 15 that "NATO plans call for the use of atomic weapons, if necessary," but added that "there has been no announcement that the U.S. had stockpiled atomic weapons in Europe . . . or anywhere else.") [See p. 46B3; Vol. XVI, 420G1-C2]

(Robert C. Hill, Asst. U.S. State Secy., wrote Sen. Theodore F. Green [D., R.I.] Mar. 8 that U.S. policy aimed at creation of a "climate favorable to eventual Spanish participation in NATO." Hill, informing Green that the State Dept. had no objections to a draft Senate resolution favoring NATO status for Spain, conceded that it would take "improvement in relations between Spain & certain NATO powers." The House Forgn. Affairs Com. unanimously approved Mar. 18 a resolution urging Spanish entry into NATO.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 127B-C1]

British-French Talks. British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan and Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd met with French Premier Mollet & Forgn. Min. Pineau Mar. 9 in Paris for talks on NATO & European trade. Macmillan said Mar. 10 that, although "the reorganization of our forces in Germany" had caused concern in France, the continued presence of British units in NATO was "a pledge that Great Britain has given to Europe & will continue to give." Macmillan, presumably alluding to Britain's reluctance to associate itself with a European trade zone that included the former French colonies, conceded that "the common market & the free trade zone will not be established without difficulties." [See p. 70C3-71E1; Vol. XVI, 354G1]

(Mollet & Pineau ended their visit to the U.S. Mar. 2 and flew to Canada for talks with Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent Mar. 2-3. A joint communiqué issued Feb. 28 on the U.S.-French talks reaffirmed French & American support for the "6 principles" for settlement of the Suez Canal dispute and expressed the "common conviction" that a Mid-East settlement could be reached by peaceful means [see p. 62C-E2]. Mollet said Mar. 4 before leaving Ottawa for Paris that Israel had informed France of its intention to act against Egypt a few days before the Sinai invasion. Mollet refused to concede that Israel had specifically indicated that it would mount an armed attack against Egypt.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 394G2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Disarmament. The UN Disarmament Subcom. (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada) resumed talks in London Mar. 18 in its 87th session. A Soviet proposal, presented to the opening meeting by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin, urged aerial inspection of "vast areas of Europe" and ground inspection at key points to implement a projected international convention for reduction & control of arms, armed manpower, rockets & missiles. Under the Soviet plan, which was considered a combination of proposals made in Mar. & Nov. 1956, nuclear weapons would be outlawed & nuclear stockpiles converted to peaceful use. [See pp. 64A1-A2; Vol. XVI, 389D1, 109B1-C2]

Harold E. Stassen, U.S. delegate to the UN Subcom. & Pres. Eisenhower's Special Adviser on Disarmament, concurred Mar. 19 with the Soviet proposals to limit U.S. & Soviet forces to 2.5 million men each and British & French forces to 750,000 men each. Stassen said that agreement on phased arms reductions & an exchange of military blueprints could lead to action on disarmament within 9 mo. Stassen, who conferred on U.S. disarmament policy Mar. 12 with Pres. Eisenhower & State Undersecy. Christian Herter, said Mar. 14 on arrival in London that the U.S. was ready to take a "first step" toward an arms agreement with the USSR. [See p. 73E1]

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev rejected Mar. 19 Japanese suggestions that the USSR unilaterally suspend nuclear weapons tests for one yr. Khrushchev told Masaharu Hatanaka, Japanese member of the leftist Com. for Asian Solidarity, that the USSR would join the U.S. & Britain in a nuclear test ban but would reject a unilateral ban as a "loss" to Soviet A-weapon development. Khrushchev charged the U.S. with being the "most uncompromising country" on the question of nuclear test prohibition. [See Vol. XVI, p. 134B-F3]

Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Min., told a Soviet Army meeting in Moscow Mar. 15 (reported Mar. 20) that in event of war the USSR would use atomic & hydrogen bombs as its "main striking weapon." Zhukov warned that any future war would "involve not only the theater of operations but [would] stretch out deep into the rear of the belligerents" and "mutually destroy both sides." "The Soviet Air Force," he said, "is able to strike shattering blows at any enemy, no matter where he is . . ." [See p. 46C2]

Nixon Trip. Vice Pres. & Mrs. Richard M. Nixon continued their goodwill tour of Africa Mar. 13, arriving in Khartoum, Sudan from Ethiopia [see p. 79E2-E3]. Nixon, reportedly greeted "cooly," met briefly with Sudanese Premier Abdullah Khalil & Forgn. Min. Ahmed Mahgoub before leaving for Libya. (Khalil had told N.Y. "Times" correspondent Homer Bigart Feb. 18 that he would present Nixon with a "solid scheme" for U.S. arms & agricultural aid to Sudan. U.S. Intl. Coop. Admin. Dir. John B. Hollister reportedly offered Sudan U.S. financial aid in talks in Khartoum Feb. 25.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 242F2]

Nixon landed in Tripoli, Libya Mar. 14 after engine trouble had forced him to return to Khartoum for a new plane and cancel a scheduled meet-

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Suez Canal. Egyptian Govt. sources said Mar. 15 that Pres. Nasser had decided to bar Israeli shipping from the Suez Canal & Gulf of Aqaba. Nasser, in an interview in Cairo Mar. 17, said that the canal would be open "without annoyance or difficulty" to all ships "which pay the tolls & belong to nations with which we are at peace." Nasser asserted that Israel was a country "whose legal existence we cannot recognize." Palestine, he asserted, was "an Arab country" and a "state of Israel" could not exist in Palestine. [See p. 78E1]

An Egyptian memorandum to the U.S. & other maritime powers, released in Cairo Mar. 19, reaffirmed Egypt's intention to run the canal & collect all tolls. It implicitly rejected a Western plan for Suez toll collection by an international agency & division of profits between Egypt & an international canal fund [see pp. 62F3-63B1]. The Egyptian declaration said: (1) "Egypt is still determined to respect in letter & in spirit the Constantinople Convention concluded in 1888" [see col. 1]; (2) "the system of levying of canal tolls will remain as it used to be" according to agreement between Egypt and the nationalized Egyptian Suez Canal Authority; (3) compensation for the nationalization "would be settled by either direct agreement or by arbitration" [see Vol. XVI, p. 329G2-C3]; (4) "canal tolls are to be paid in advance to the Suez Canal Authority in Egypt"; (5) the canal authority would "create a special fund for improvement."

(Egypt granted permission Mar. 19 for UN salvage crews to begin work on the sunken frigate "Abukir" near Suez [see p. 63D1]. 2 Lebanese vessels were banned from the canal Mar. 20 for lack of funds to pay Egyptian tolls in advance.) [See p. 78D1]

Gulf of Aqaba. A Saudi Arabian Govt. statement, reported by Cairo radio Mar. 15 in a dispatch from Jiddah, described the Gulf of Aqaba as "absolute Arab territory" and warned that Saudi Arabia would "take all measures to defend its legitimate rights." The Saudi statement, reportedly known in advance to the U.S., said that Saudi Arabia "will not allow the establishment of any right for Israel in the Gulf of Aqaba." [See p. 78B-C1]

Jordanian Premier Suleiman Nabulsi said in Amman Mar. 6 that no vessel had the right to use the Gulf "without our [Arab] consent." He warned that U.S. attempts to establish Israeli rights in the Gulf would be considered "an attitude of enmity" by the Arab world. [See p. 78A2]

WESTERN EUROPE

USSR Vs. Integration. A Soviet statement issued through Tass News Agency Mar. 16 attacked plans for a European common market & atomic energy community as "endangering the people of Europe." The Soviet statement was generally regarded in the West as an attempt to delay signing of the common market & Eur-

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atom treaties in ceremonies set for Mar. 25 in Rome. [See p. 70C3]

The Soviet declaration said that enactment of the European trade & atom accords would: bring European economies, particularly that of France, under the domination of "large American & West German monopolies"; subordinate West Germany to NATO and further complicate the problem of German reunification; "supply West German revanchists with nuclear weapons" and place Euratom under the control of the U.S., its principal supplier of fissionable materials. [See p. 47C3]

The USSR proposed "all-European cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful uses of atomic energy" through East-West talks on establishment of joint atomic research & construction of "establishments for the generation of atomic energy for industrial, scientific & technical purposes." It also urged (a) development of hydroelectric stations & an oil & power supply system to overcome "tension in the fuel supply of many European countries," and (b) "mutual economic & financial assistance" & trade agreements among all European nations.

(Economists from 17 member states of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation met in Paris Mar. 18 and formed 3 working committees to plan for creation of a European free trade zone to be linked to the 6-nation WEU common market and include Britain.) [See p. 71D1]

NATO Cuts. The Council of Mins. of the 7 Western European Union states (Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) asked the NATO Council Mar. 19 to review plans for reduction of the British NATO contingent in West Germany. A WEU communiqué, issued following talks in London Mar. 18-19, said that Britain had been granted permission to carry out NATO cuts planned for the 1957 fiscal year (reportedly 13,000 troops) but had agreed to a review by NATO of further reductions. Britain also promised to delay additional NATO cuts until after WEU consideration of the NATO review. [See p. 71D2-A3]

(The NATO Council had adjourned discussion of the British arms reduction plans in Paris Mar. 13 to permit convening of the WEU meeting. British military commitments in Europe, set by NATO on a yearly basis, were fixed in WEU treaty provisions, with changes made subject to approval by the majority of the 7 WEU states.)

The Mar. 19 WEU communiqué also urged the NATO Council to take up West German proposals for a "new overall review of the resources of the alliance covering: (a) Military requirements & defense aims. (b) Relationship between conventional & atomic forces & weapons. (c) Relationship between modern armaments & economic & financial resources. (d) Common production of modern weapons. (e) Common solution of currency problems . . ." [See Vol. XVI, p. 243A-B3]

(West German Govt. spokesmen said Mar. 15 that the U.S. Army & Air Force had stockpiled atomic bombs, rockets & shells in West Germany. U.S. Defense Dept. officials conceded Mar. 15 that "NATO plans call for the use of atomic weapons, if necessary," but added that "there has been no announcement that the U.S. had stockpiled atomic weapons in Europe. . . or anywhere else.") [See p. 46B3; Vol. XVI, 420G1-C2]

(Robert C. Hill, Asst. U.S. State Secy., wrote Sen. Theodore F. Green [D., R.I.] Mar. 8 that U.S. policy aimed at creation of a "climate favorable to eventual Spanish participation in NATO." Hill, informing Green that the State Dept. had no objections to a draft Senate resolution favoring NATO status for Spain, conceded that it would take "improvement in relations between Spain & certain NATO powers." The House Forgn. Affairs Com. unanimously approved Mar. 18 a resolution urging Spanish entry into NATO.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 127B-C1]

British-French Talks. British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan and Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd met with French Premier Mollet & Forgn. Min. Pineau Mar. 9 in Paris for talks on NATO & European trade. Macmillan said Mar. 10 that, although "the reorganization of our forces in Germany" had caused concern in France, the continued presence of British units in NATO was "a pledge that Great Britain has given to Europe & will continue to give." Macmillan, presumably alluding to Britain's reluctance to associate itself with a European trade zone that included the former French colonies, conceded that "the common market & the free trade zone will not be established without difficulties." [See p. 70C3-71E1; Vol. XVI, 354G1]

(Mollet & Pineau ended their visit to the U.S. Mar. 2 and flew to Canada for talks with Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent Mar. 2-3. A joint communiqué issued Feb. 28 on the U.S.-French talks reaffirmed French & American support for the "6 principles" for settlement of the Suez Canal dispute and expressed the "common conviction" that a Mid-East settlement could be reached by peaceful means [see p. 62C-E2]. Mollet said Mar. 4 before leaving Ottawa for Paris that Israel had informed France of its intention to act against Egypt a few days before the Sinai invasion. Mollet refused to concede that Israel had specifically indicated that it would mount an armed attack against Egypt.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 394G2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Disarmament. The UN Disarmament Subcom. (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada) resumed talks in London Mar. 18 in its 87th session. A Soviet proposal, presented to the opening meeting by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin, urged aerial inspection of "vast areas of Europe" and ground inspection at key points to implement a projected international convention for reduction & control of arms, armed manpower, rockets & missiles. Under the Soviet plan, which was considered a combination of proposals made in Mar. & Nov. 1956, nuclear weapons would be outlawed & nuclear stockpiles converted to peaceful use. [See pp. 64A1-A2; Vol. XVI, 389D1, 109B1-C2]

Harold E. Stassen, U.S. delegate to the UN Subcom. & Pres. Eisenhower's Special Adviser on Disarmament, concurred Mar. 19 with the Soviet proposals to limit U.S. & Soviet forces to 2.5 million men each and British & French forces to 750,000 men each. Stassen said that agreement on phased arms reductions & an exchange of military blueprints could lead to action on disarmament within 9 mo. Stassen, who conferred on U.S. disarmament policy Mar. 12 with Pres. Eisenhower & State Undersecy. Christian Herter, said Mar. 14 on arrival in London that the U.S. was ready to take a "first step" toward an arms agreement with the USSR. [See p. 73E1]

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev rejected Mar. 19 Japanese suggestions that the USSR unilaterally suspend nuclear weapons tests for one yr. Khrushchev told Masaharu Hatanaka, Japanese member of the leftist Com. for Asian Solidarity, that the USSR would join the U.S. & Britain in a nuclear test ban but would reject a unilateral ban as a "loss" to Soviet A-weapon development. Khrushchev charged the U.S. with being the "most uncompromising country" on the question of nuclear test prohibition. [See Vol. XVI, p. 134B-F3]

Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Min., told a Soviet Army meeting in Moscow Mar. 15 (reported Mar. 20) that in event of war the USSR would use atomic & hydrogen bombs as its "main striking weapon." Zhukov warned that any future war would "involve not only the theater of operations but [would] stretch out deep into the rear of the belligerents" and "mutually destroy both sides." "The Soviet Air Force," he said, "is able to strike shattering blows at any enemy, no matter where he is . . ." [See p. 46C2]

Nixon Trip. Vice Pres. & Mrs. Richard M. Nixon continued their goodwill tour of Africa Mar. 13, arriving in Khartoum, Sudan from Ethiopia [see p. 79E2-E3]. Nixon, reportedly greeted "cooly," met briefly with Sudanese Premier Abdullah Khalil & Forgn. Min. Ahmed Mahgoub before leaving for Libya. (Khalil had told N.Y. "Times" correspondent Homer Bigart Feb. 18 that he would present Nixon with a "solid scheme" for U.S. arms & agricultural aid to Sudan. U.S. Intl. Coop. Admin. Dir. John B. Hollister reportedly offered Sudan U.S. financial aid in talks in Khartoum Feb. 25.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 242F2]

Nixon landed in Tripoli, Libya Mar. 14 after engine trouble had forced him to return to Khartoum for a new plane and cancel a scheduled meet-

ing with Libyan King Idris I in Tobruk. Nixon met with Libyan Premier Mustafa Halim, who said at a dinner honoring the Nixons Mar. 15 that the Eisenhower Doctrine was aimed at "assisting us to maintain our independence" in the face of attempts "to sabotage that independence." Halim urged the U.S. to aid in settlement of the Arab refugee problem and back the Algerian rebel movement. [See Vol. XVI, p. 134D2]

Welcomed in Rome Mar. 16 by Italian Premier Antonio Segni, Nixon conferred with Pres. Giovanni Gronchi & Forgn. Min. Gaetano Martino. He met in private audience Mar. 17 with Pope Pius XII, after which the Pope lauded Pres. Eisenhower & the American people for their "expression of goodwill as a key instrument for the settlement of international disputes." [See Vol. XIV, p. 192D1]

Nixon flew to Tunis Mar. 18 to participate in ceremonies marking the first anniversary of Tunisian independence Mar. 20 [see Vol. XVI, p. 89B1]. He toured Tunis & conferred Mar. 19 with Premier Habib Bourguiba, who told reporters that he had urged that the U.S. make clear to France the "danger of continuing the atrocious war in Algeria." (Bourguiba Mar. 2 had rejected the Arab neutralist policy proclaimed in Cairo Feb. 27 by Egypt, Syria, Jordan & Saudi Arabia. He asserted that neutrality would be impossible for a small country lacking means of self-defense.) [See p. 62]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Starts Bermuda Talks. Pres. Eisenhower arrived at Bermuda aboard the guided-missile cruiser "Canberra" the afternoon of Mar. 20 to start 4 days of conferences with British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan, who had arrived by plane from London earlier the same day. Macmillan was host that evening at a dinner at which he, the President & State Secy. John Foster Dulles approved an agenda that gave priority to Middle East problems. The talks, which were to be held at the Mid-Ocean Club, then were to go on to political, military & economic matters.

Mr. Eisenhower reached Bermuda after a 700-mile 6-day cruise during which he recovered from a cold & ear ailment and found considerable relief from a persistent cough. The "Canberra" had sailed with the President from Norfolk, Va. the night of Mar. 14. The vessel was accompanied by the escort destroyers "William M. Wood" & "Barton." Mr. Eisenhower Mar. 18 witnessed an exercise in which the 2d of 2 "Terrier" missiles launched from the "Canberra" shot down a Grumman F6F Hellcat target plane some 10,000 ft. over Exuma Sound in the Bahamas. He watched a simulated A-bomb attack by Navy planes from the carrier "Franklin D. Roosevelt" Mar. 19. [See p. 81F-G1]

CONGRESS

Teamsters Investigation

D. A. 'Takes the 5th.' Dist. Atty. William M. Langley, 41, of Multnomah County, Ore., appearing before the Select Senate Com. on Labor & Management Practices in Washington Mar. 14, invoked the 5th Amend. repeatedly in refusing to answer questions about his alleged role in running rackets in Portland, Ore.

Langley invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to say whether he recognized his voice in a series of tape recordings made secretly for James B. Elkins, Portland underworld leader who had accused Langley & heads of the AFL-CIO Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters of a plan to take over the rackets in Portland.

In the recordings, a voice Elkins identified as Langley's proposed setting up "the only book [to take horse-racing bets] in town," with 10% to be paid for protection. In taped conversations with persons Elkins identified as Thomas E. Maloney (who had been Langley's 1954 election campaign manager) & Joseph P. McLaughlin, Langley allegedly barred prostitution and told the others to stick to gambling & bootleg payoffs. Elkins had charged that Maloney & McLaughlin were rackets agents for Frank M. Brewster, 59, 5th intl. vice pres. of the Teamsters & chairman of the Western Conf. of Teamsters.

Langley refused to testify about a $500 check, dated Oct. 1954, made out to him by Brewster & John J. Sweeney, the late secy.-treasurer of the Western Conf. of Teamsters. Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy said Langley had not listed the check in his campaign-fund records.

Langley, who was under indictment in Oregon, said that all the questions "will be answered in my trial, and you will get a transcript of my testimony." [See p. 82B-C1]

Brewster Testifies. Brewster swore to the Senate committee Mar. 15 that he had "never conspired" to engage in any racket and knew of no "official or employe of the Teamsters who has." Elkins, who had accused him of masterminding a plan to take over Portland rackets, "is simply not telling the truth," Brewster declared. He said he had "never spoken" to Elkins, Maloney or McLaughlin "about political activity or racketeering activities in Portland." [See pp. 64E2-C3, 73D-G2]

Brewster, a race-horse owner, refused to admit Mar. 15 that he knew of any use of union funds to pay his "personal bills." He admitted, under committee counsel Kennedy's questioning, that he had ordered his secretary to spend union money for plane tickets for his jockey, Richard Cavellero, & his trainer, Mel Eisen, but he said he had intended to pay it back—although he had not done so yet. Brewster said he had arranged for an auditor, whom he refused to name, to start checking the books Apr. 1 to see "whether any union money has been spent on my account."

Brewster testified Mar. 15 that he did not know why 4 checks, totaling $23,000 & signed by himself & Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck, had been drawn on the Western Conf. of Teamsters account in 1951-52. Kennedy said that the checks, payable to the Teamsters "public relations division," a Los Angeles unit headed by the late Ray Leheney, had been deposited in Los Angeles and that more than half the total had been transferred in a few days to the account of Nathan T. Schefferman, described as "public relations man for Sears Roebuck" & Chicago labor consultant. Brewster said Schefferman was Beck's "friend." He said he might not have known of the checks because he used to sign blank checks before any extended absence from Seattle.

Brewster testified Mar. 15 that the union's financial records prior to 1954 had been thrown away by mistake after the Seattle Fire Dept. had ordered a clean-up of the basement of the union building.

Brewster was confronted by Kennedy Mar. 19 with canceled checks showing that between June 1950 & Nov. 1953, while Brewster was secy.-treasurer of Teamsters Local 174, checks totaling $99,999.65 were drawn on the Local 174 account for a "special fund" & checks totaling $60,000 for an "employment relief fund." Committee investigators had found "no such" funds in existence at that time, Kennedy charged. Brewster replied that although he had counter-signed the checks, the money had been handled by Claude O'Reilly, late pres. of the local. (Brewster had succeeded him as pres.) Brewster said he thought the "special fund" money was used for political purposes and paid out in cash. The "unemployment relief" money probably was paid out in cash to jobless truck drivers & "Teamsters who got in trouble," Brewster said. He refused to "deny or affirm" that $4,000 from the "special fund" went for a down payment on a house in Palm Springs, Calif. that Brewster had bought in 1951.

Kennedy Mar. 19 produced canceled checks, receipts, affidavits & other records purporting to show that:

- Union funds were used to pay for plane trips for Eisen, Eisen's son Bobby & Cavallero.
- Union money was used to pay motel bills for the Eisens, Cavallero & Terry McNulty, who was on the payroll of the Western Conf. of Teamsters but who often drove Brewster's horse van and cared for his horses without payment from Brewster.
- Union money was used for $600 in repairs to Brewster's horse van.
- $2,670 in union money was used for boxes at 6 California race tracks in 1954-55. (Brewster said the boxes

often were used by union officials & employers they dealt with but that "Teamster members could use them if they weren't filled up.")

- Union money was used for custom-made suits for Eisen, McNulty, Brewster & Harry Finks, Teamsters legislative representative in Sacramento.
- Brewster collected from both the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters and its Western Conf. for the same business trips. (He said there was no duplication, he had pro-rated the expenses.)
- $3,956 in union money was spent for Christmas gift certificates in 1954, and Brewster got more than $600 worth. (He said he had distributed these personally.)
- The union paid Brewster's $400 membership fee at the Thunderbird Ranch & Country Club, Palm Springs.

Beck Admits Loans. Teamsters Pres. Beck disclosed in an interview on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" in Tacoma, Wash. Mar. 17 that he had borrowed $300,000 to $400,000 without interest from the Western Conf. of Teamsters during 1947-52, while he was conference pres. He said "every bit has been repaid" but conceded that the membership never had been told of the transactions. Beck defended the loans on grounds that (a) there had been no chance of the union losing and (b) the money came from union accounts drawing no interest. He said he thought "other officials in the union" also had received interest-free loans from the union.

Beck had cut short a trip to Europe and flown back to the U.S. Mar. 10. He said in a "Seattle Post Intelligencer" interview Mar. 11 that he had returned 2 weeks ahead of schedule because Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell had withdrawn his credentials as delegate to an Intl. Labor Org. conference in Germany. Beck called this "entirely unjustified . . . in effect a prejudgment of me" by Mitchell. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 13 that Beck had been dropped for a contrary reason—because Mitchell did not prejudge him. [See p. 74G2]

After an exchange of telegrams between Beck & Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Com. on Labor & Management Practices, Beck yielded Mar. 20—the deadline set by McClellan—and said he would appear before the committee with his personal financial records. He said, however, that he would bring the records "without prejudice to my rights under the Constitution & Bill of Rights."

The UP Mar. 14 quoted Beck as defending the use of the 5th Amend. as a witness' only protection in rackets hearings, as sometimes the only way to get "these things into the courts, where a man has full protection & equal rights." [See p. 29A-C3]

(Ex-Sen. James H. Duff [R., Pa.] announced Mar. 14 that he had been engaged as Beck's "personal legal counsel" but would not represent him before the Senate committee.)

Hoffa Indicted as Briber. James R. Hoffa, 9th vice pres. of the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters & chairman of its Central States Conf., was indicted by a grand jury in Washington Mar. 18 on 3 counts of bribery, conspiracy & obstruction of justice in allegedly hiring John Cye Cheasty to join the Senate committee staff and get him secret data about its inquiry. Hyman I. Fischbach, Miami lawyer formerly of New York & Washington, was indicted on the same 3 counts. It was alleged that Fischbach had approached Cheasty for Hoffa.

The indictment said Hoffa had paid Cheasty $3,000, had received committee data from him and, on returning it, had told Cheasty that "it looked like Beck's goose was cooked if that is what they have on Beck." The committee said that Cheasty, 49, a former Secret Service, Internal Revenue & Naval Intelligence agent, had informed federal authorities as soon as he was approached and from then on had worked with the committee & FBI to trap Hoffa.

Fischbach had served as counsel in Congressional investigations; in 1949 he had been counsel to a House Dist. of Columbia committee investigating police-gambler collusion in Washington. [See p. 81G1-C2]

Contempt Indictments. A federal grand jury in Washington Mar. 18 indicted Brewster & 3 other Teamsters officials on contempt-of-Congress charges for refusing to answer questions on alleged labor racketeering at hearings of the Senate Investigations Subcom. The others indicted: Einar O. Mohn, executive (10th) vice pres. of the Teamsters; Nugent LaPoma, secy.-treasurer of Local 174; Harry Reiss, welfare fund administrator of Local 227. [See p. 65A-B1]

Dave Beck was quoted by the AP Mar. 19 as saying Teamsters members would be asked to contribute financially to the defense of the 4 indicted men and union lawyers would aid them because it was "a union matter."

●

Budget-Cutting. Chrmn. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Com. said Mar. 16 that his committee expected to cut at least $4½ billion from the $71.8 billion Eisenhower budget. The reductions, he said, would include "not less than $1 billion each in funds for the Army & Navy and $1½ billion for the Air Force." The committee thought this could be accomplished without harming national security, Cannon declared. He said it had asked the Defense Dept. to suggest by Apr. 1 the places where cuts best could be made.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told reporters Mar. 19 that such cuts could be made only by reducing manpower & funds to maintain military equipment and that he had "no present idea of cutting manpower in any combat areas." Because of higher prices & wages, "the trend is all against" major cuts in military expenditure, and the Pentagon would "have to do a lot of work" to keep within its current $38 billion budget, Wilson said. (The Pentagon disclosed Mar. 14 that it was ordering a "virtual standstill" to a military housing program that had been expected to provide 90,970 dwellings in 227 projects. Because of budget trouble, it had called a halt after only "several hundred" of the units had been completed.) [See p. 31D2]

Cannon reported Mar. 16 that his committee had cut $710,029,300, or 6½%, from the $10,806,665,070 in budget requests it had processed so far this session. This included a cut of $206,657,000, or 4.2%, in the $4,889,363,000 request for the Veterans Admin., but $149½ million of the cut was in funds for compensation & pensions and $41,473,000 for readjustment benefits; the committee conceded that some or all of it might have to be restored as supplemental funds.

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) disclosed at a press conference Mar. 16 that the President had agreed to clamp down on a practice by which Govt. agencies whose budgets were cut were able to get the money anyway through supplemental appropriations.

Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks said in a recorded radio-TV interview with Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) Mar. 16 that if Congress members "want to start economizing, they can start with" $50 million that, he said, "they have added" to his Commerce Dept. budget. Chrmn. Prince Preston (D., Ga.) of a House Appropriations subcommittee called Weeks before his subcommittee Mar. 19 to explain which items in his $804 million budget he wanted eliminated. Preston told the House later the same day that "upon direct questioning," Weeks "wants us to leave it all in the bill." He said Weeks had identified the $50 million as $42½ million for airport aid & $7½ million for forest road construction. Congress had authorized it in 1956, and Pres. Eisenhower had included it in the budget.

(The weekly "Traffic World" reported Mar. 16 that a breakdown of the budget showed that the Admin. had requested $2,594,473,979 for transportation—including $908,509,072 for "travel" & $1,685,884,907 for "transportation of things." The weekly said that the domestic carriers reporting their earnings to the Govt. had reported aggregate revenues of $21,687,284,000 in fiscal 1956 and that 11.9% of this had come from federal expenditures. The total included $1,739,693,000 reported by air carriers, $1.07 billion by ocean shipping lines.)

Housing Admin. Albert M. Cole announced at a press conference Mar. 14 that he planned to submit plans for a $200 million cut in the Housing & Home Finance Agency's $1.2 billion appropriations request and that this would reduce expenditures by 32% and new obligational authority by 16% in fiscal 1958. Cole's budget officer, Nathaniel Eiseman, corrected Cole's statement Mar. 15 by disclosing that the cut would have little effect

on 1958 spending but would mean lower outlays in fiscal 1959 & later.

Chrmn. Tom Murray (D., Tenn.) of the House Post Office & Civil Svc. Com. said Mar. 19 that the Admin. had counted on $654 million in postal rate increases when it submitted the $71.8 billion budget and that without the increases it would have had to request a higher sum. Since the budget was submitted, the Post Office Dept. had cut its anticipated rate increases to $462 million. [See pp. 80A2, 22D3]

The Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. Mar. 13 proposed an $8.227 billion cut in the budget and said it could be made "without weakening military security or impairing any essential civilian programs." Biggest proposed cut was reduction of the Mutual Security Program from $4.356 billion to $2¼ billion. A $1.9 billion (5%) reduction was suggested for the Defense Dept., and the NAM proposed eliminating $30 million requested for Atomic Energy Comm. plant building.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce announced Mar. 16 that it would seek cuts of $801 million in foreign aid & $193,100,000 in farm programs. (Philip M. Talbot, 61, senior vice pres. of the Washington department store Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., was elected pres. of the chamber Mar. 15. He told reporters Mar. 16 that it was Congress' job to cut the budget. John S. Coleman, moving from pres. to chairman of the chamber, demanded a budget cut and insisted: "We cannot resign ourselves and say, 'We can't turn back the clock.' . . . We can & must get our derailed train back on the track.") [See p. 80A1-D3]

LABOR

Settlements. A 4-yr. contract ending a 36-day (since Feb. 1) tugboat strike in N.Y. harbor was accepted Mar. 8 by members of the AFL-CIO Natl. Maritime Union's Local 333, United Marine Div. The 4,000 strikers, originally holding out for a 2-yr. pact, had rejected a 6-yr. contract on similar terms Feb. 22 & Mar. 2. The agreement provided an 11% raise & adjustments under which wages of unlicensed personnel would go up from $1.76 an hr. to $2 and pay for some captains from $2.80 to $3.10. Many big vessels docked & left the harbor during the tieup of the port's 300 tugs, and the waterfront was immobilized only during the concurrent 11-day longshore strike [see p. 66F1]. Because of the tieup of 90 oil barges handled by the union, the city received its fuel supply during the strike by round-the-clock truck runs.

The Switchmen's Union of North America announced in Buffalo, N.Y. Mar. 6 that it had settled with some 35 railroads for a 3-yr. contract giving 10,000 employes 22¢-an-hr. raises (12½¢ retroactive to Nov. 1, 1956, an additional 5¢ Nov. 1, 1957 & the remaining 5¢ Nov. 1, 1958), an escalator clause pegging wages to the consumers' price index & 7 paid holidays—the first time railroads had extended holiday pay to operating personnel [see Vol. XV, p. 337E3]. The first supplementary unemployment payments plan of the railroad industry was announced by the Chicago and North Western Ry. & 12 non-operating unions* in Chicago Jan. 23. It provided for benefits to laid-off employes in addition to those received under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. It was retroactive to May 8, 1956, starting date of economy layoffs ultimately affecting 5,000 of the road's 16,000 employes.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. settled with the AFL-CIO United Rubber Workers in Chicago Feb. 10 for a new master contract covering 24,000 employes at 11 plants. It increased some vacation rights, standardized pay for lunch periods, increased nightwork differentials.

The Ringling Bros. & Barnum & Bailey Circus settled with the American Guild of Variety Artists Jan. 18 by signing a contract in New York requiring all performers to join the union. [See Vol. XVI, p. 239E2]

Racket Charges. Sam Berger, 46, surrendered to federal authorities in New York Mar. 18 on charges of conspiring with David Karpf, 52, & Jack Flaum, 55, to extort $700 from a non-union dress firm on the threat of causing labor trouble. Berger had resigned Feb. 12 as manager of the AFL-CIO Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union's Local 102, Cloak & Dress Drivers, after having pleaded the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions of a federal grand jury investigating labor racketeering. Karpf, who had succeeded Berger as Local 102's manager, & Flaum, a Local 102 business agent, had been seized by the FBI Mar. 15 on charges of attempting to exhort $800 from the same firm.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky had censured Berger in 1952 for helping alleged racketeer Johnny Dio (Dioguardi) get a charter from the AFL United Automobile Workers (which since then had become the AFL-CIO Allied Industrial Workers). As regional director of the union, Dio had set up "paper" locals whose sole purpose, according to federal authorities, was to enable their officers to extort money from employers. It was reported that Dio had arranged with James R. Hoffa, indicted vice pres. of the AFL-CIO Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters, for 7 of the "paper" locals to get parallel charters with the Teamsters [see Vol. XVI, pp. 360E3, 416A-B3]. The Allied Industrial Workers revoked the charters of the 4 "paper" locals in the metropolitan N.Y. area Feb. 14. The ousted locals (which retained their Teamsters charters, however) included Local 227, headed by Harry Reiss and Arthur Santa Maria, who had refused to answer questions of the Senate Investigations Subcom. [see p. 65A-B1].

*Assn. of Machinsts, Bro'hood of Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Ry. Carmen, Firemen & Oilers, Bro'hood of Ry. Clerks, Yardmasters, Dining Car Workers, Supervisors' Assn., United Transport Svc. Employes, Maintenance of Way Employes.

The AFL-CIO Intl. Chemical Workers Union Feb. 2 expelled Santa Maria as an organizer for its New York Local 587, removed all other officers and put a supervisor in charge.

A county grand jury investigating labor rackets indicted Harry Davidoff, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 258, Alfred Reger, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 522, and Burle Michelson, ex-president of the United Textile Workers of America, in New York Mar. 7 on charges of conspiracy & extorting money for removing picket lines & maintaining "labor peace" at lumber companies. The same grand jury Mar. 11 indicted pres. Samuel Goldstein, 42, & recording secy. Philip Goldberg of Teamsters Local 239, a Dio "paper" local, on charges of extortion, conspiracy & coercion in allegedly shaking down several employers on the threat of labor trouble & physical violence. The jury named as co-conspirators: Max Tane, financial secy. of former AFL United Auto Workers Local 995, & Max Chester, ex-secy.-treasurer of Retail Clerks Local 405.

The AFL-CIO Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Intl. Union put a supervisor in charge of its New York Local 2 Mar. 13 after the local refused to remove its executive vice pres., Sol Cilento, who had been indicted on charges of taking kickbacks on insurance contracts signed by the local's welfare fund. [See p. 48C3]

(Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney 3d had reported Jan. 26 that the Govt. had secured 14 labor racket convictions in 1956 and that 30 indictments against 60 persons were pending.)

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Merger of the AFL-CIO United Paper Workers & the AFL-CIO Intl. Bro'hood of Paper Makers was completed in Chicago Mar. 6 with the formation of the new, 130,000-member United Papermakers & Paperworkers. Pres. Paul Phillips of the brotherhood became pres. of the new union, and pres. Harry Sayre of the former rival unit became executive vice pres. . . . **City of Philadelphia** Feb. 13 signed a contract giving Dist. Council 33, American Fed. of State, County & Municipal Employes, "sole & exclusive bargaining rights" for city departments in which union members were in the majority. The contract applied to 15,000 employes of departments having 11,000 union members but not to 5,000 workers in other departments or to the 8,000 policemen, firemen & park guards, who were in other organizations. . . . **Supreme Court,** by a 5-3 ruling Mar. 11, reinstated an indictment charging the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers with violating a federal ban on unions' paying for political broadcasts. The court refused to rule on whether the ban was constitutional. Chief Justice Warren and Justices Douglas & Black dissented. [See Vol. XVI, p. 442F2] . . . **Presidential emergency board** Mar. 15 recommended settlement of a dispute between 175 Class I railroads & 160,-

Business & Financial Summary

FINANCE:	Week Ended Mar. 16		
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,304	*$22,304	*$21,717
Currency circulation	*$30,609	*$30,565	*$30,276
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$30,444	*$30,314	*$26,484
N. Y. bank clearings	$11,123,380,652	$12,188,950,971	$10,701,823,222
England note circulation	*£1,890.704	*£1,886.206	....
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,288,190	9,047,590	15,427,675
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	198.18	198.01	209.07
Bond sales (par value)	$18,095,200	$20,505,100	$29,012,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	91.19	90.99	98.91
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	163,585	158,996	154,946
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,812,850	7,518,500	7,162,250
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,800,000	9,850,000	9,880,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,867	*11,791	*11,133
Carloadings (cars)	[b]672,386	703,984	697,601
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.69½	$2.71¾	$2.64⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.59¾	$1.60¼	$1.61⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3525	$.3515	$.3675
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$49.50	$50.50	$48.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.12	$6.09	$5.96
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]116.9	116.8	112.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]98	99	109
Failures (Mar. 7)‡	327	284	268
	Jan.	**Dec. '56**	**Jan. '56**
Retail sales (estimate)	*$14,889	*$19,532	*$13,866
Wholesale sales (estimate)	*$10,300	*$10,570	*$9,360

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-40=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 6 [b]Mar. 9 [c]Mar. 2 [d]Mar. 12

U.S. **crops** for 1957 as estimated by the Agri. Dept. Mar. 18 on the basis of planting prospects: wheat—800 million bu. (vs. 997,207,000 bu. last year, an annual avg. of 1,148,289,000 bu. during 1945-54); corn—2.9 billion bu. (vs. 3,451,292,000 bu. last year, a 3,084,389,000-bu. avg. during 1945-54); oats—1.25 billion bu. (vs. 1,152,652,000 last year, 1,327,496,000-bu. avg. during 1945-54); barley—392 million bu. (vs. 372,495,000 last year, 278,166,000-bu. avg. during 1945-54); flaxseed—45,700,000 bu. (vs. 48,712,000 bu. last year, 37,595,000 avg. during 1945-54); rice—39,700,000 cwt. (vs. 47,402,000 cwt. last year, 42,756,000-cwt. avg. during 1945-54); soybeans—430 million lb. (vs. 455,869,000 last year, 253,653,000-lb. avg. during 1945-54); peanuts—1.3 billion lb. (vs. 1,566,630,000 lb. last year, 1,327,496,000-lb. avg. during 1945-54); barley—106 million tons (vs. 108,708,000 tons last year, 103,648,000-ton avg. during 1945-54). The U.S. Agri. Dept. estimated Feb. 15 that world corn production in the 1956-57 season totaled a record 6.585 billion bu. [See p. 32B2] . . . **Largest soil bank payments** in the U.S. last year as listed by the Agri. Dept. Mar. 8: $61,354.50 to Garvey Farms of Colby, Kan., $49,278 to Adams Bros. & Co. of Adebolt, Ia. & $48,093 to George G. Chance of Bryan, Tex. [See p. 65C2] . . . **Earnings** of 750 leading companies in the U.S. totaled $11,980,466,000 in 1956 as against $11,872,282,000 in 1955, the "Wall St. Journal" reported Mar. 18. The Internal Revenue Service disclosed Mar. 17 that 145 Amercians had incomes of $1 million or more in 1953. Total by states: N.Y. 53, Tex. 18, Del. 11, Ill. 9, Pa. 9, Fla. 8, Mich. 7, N.J. 5, Ohio 4, Calif. 3; 2 each in Conn., D.C., Mass., R.I., Va.; one each in Ala., Ark., Kan., Minn., Mo., Okla., Vt., Wis. [See p. 59A2]

000 members of the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen on the basis of a formula providing a 12½¢ hourly raise retroactive to Nov. 1, 1956 & additional 7¢ raises starting Nov. 1, 1957 & Nov. 1, 1958. It also recommended (a) an escalator clause gearing pay to the consumers' price index, (b) 7 paid holidays a year, for yardmen only, provided their 1957 & 1958 raises were cut to 5¢ hourly. [See Vol. XVI, p. 442G1] . . . **David J. McDonald,** 54, first AFL-CIO United Steelworkers pres. to face reelection opposition in the union's history, was reelected by a decisive margin, according to unofficial tabulations Feb. 13. Donald C. Rarick, 37, his opponent, had fought a $2 monthly increase in union dues (formerly $3 a month). [See Vol. XVI, p. 405B-C2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atomic Scientists. Dr. Niels Hendrik David Bohr, 71, dir. of the Inst. for Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen, was designated Mar. 13 by Atoms for Peace, Inc. of New York as winner of the first $75,000 Atoms for Peace Award (financed by a Ford Motor Co. Fund grant in memorial to Henry & Edsel Ford after Pres. Eisenhower had suggested such an award). Bohr, 1922 Nobel Prize winner in Physics & a participant in the original U.S. atomic bomb project, co-authored with the late Lord Rutherford of Cambridge U. the modern concept of the atom's structure. [See Vol. XV, p. 340D3] . . . Dr. Norman Hilberry was named dir. of Argonne Natl. Laboratory at the U. of Chicago Feb. 20. [See Vol. XVI, p. 70G1]

TV & Radio. Judy Garland sued CBS for $1,393,333 in federal court in New York Mar. 15 on charges that it had breached a contract for her to appear in 5 TV shows between 1956 & 1960 and had libeled her when she failed to do a show planned for Feb. 25. She contended that CBS had not presented her with suitable material. [See Vol. XIV, p. 367B3] . . . "Amos 'n' Andy" (respectively Freeman Gosden, 58, & Chas. Correll, 67) began their 30th consecutive year of radio broadcasting Mar. 19 in Hollywood. [See Vol. XI, p. 223H] . . . The Ford Fndtn. disclosed Feb. 19 that its TV-Radio Workshop's ABC-TV program "Omnibus" had been sold to a private company headed by its producer, Robert Saudek. [See Vol. XI, p. 263B] . . . The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago denied Mar. 2 that it had caused WGN-TV (Chicago) to cancel a scheduled showing Dec. 21 of the film "Martin Luther," which the station withdrew because of "emotional reaction." [See Vol. XV, p. 299F3] . . . Time, Inc. announced Mar. 3 its purchase (subject to FCC approval) of Consolidated Radio & Television Broadcasters' stations in Minneapolis, Indianapolis & Grand Rapids, Mich. [See Vol. XVI, p. 422F1]

Academy of Television Arts & Sciences "Emmy" Awards for 1956 announced Mar. 16: best series (hour or longer)—Sid Caesar's "Caesar's Hour" (NBC); best half-hour series—Phil Silvers' "You'll Never Get Rich" (CBS); best single program—"Requiem for a Heavyweight" on CBS' "Playhouse 90"; best new series—"Playhouse 90"; best continuing performance (comedy)—Sid Caesar, Nanette Fabray on "Caesar's Hour"; best continuing performances (dramatic)—Robert Young on CBS' "Father Knows Best," Loretta Young on NBC's "Loretta Young Show"; best single dramatic performances—Jack Palance in "Requiem for a Heavyweight," Claire Trevor in "Dodsworth" (on NBC's "Producer's Showcase"); best supporting performances—Carl Reiner & Pat Carroll on "Caesar's Hour"; best teleplay writing—(hour or more) Rod Serling for "Requiem for a Heavyweight," (half-hour) James P. Cavanagh for "Fog Closing in" (on CBS' "Alfred Hitchcock Presents"); outstanding personalities—singers Perry Como (NBC's "Perry Como Show"), Dinah Shore (NBC's "Chevvy Show" & "Dinah Shore Show"); best comedy writing—Nat Hiken, Billy Friedberg, Tony Wester, Leonard Stern, Arnold Rosen & Coleman Jacoby for "You'll Never Get Rich" (Phil Silvers); best direction—(hour or more) Ralph Nelson for "Requiem for a Hevyweight," (half-hour) Sheldon Leonard for ABC's "Danny Thomas Show"; art direction—(hour or more) Albert Heshong for 'Requiem for a Heavyweight," (half-hour) Paul Barnes for NBC's "Your Hit Parade"; musical contribution—Leonard Bernstein for discussion on ABC's "Omnibus"; best public service series—CBS' "See It Now" (Edward R. Murrow); best news commentator—Murrow; best news coverage—CBS' "Year of Crisis" (roundtable year-end news review with Murrow & CBS correspondents). [See Vol. XVI, p. 94G3]

OBITUARIES

Bjarne Braatoy, 57, Socialist Intl. secy., World War II Norwegian Govt.-in-exile rep. in U.S.; Mar. 15, London.

Constantin Brancusi, 81, Rumanian-born abstract sculptor of "Bird in Space" & "Fish" who won 1927 lawsuit against U.S. Govt. when customs official sought to tax "Bird" as piece of bronze, not art; Mar. 16 in Paris.

Dr. Miron Burgin, 56, Polish-born U.S. State Dept. chief of Div. of Research for Amer. Republics since 1949, "Handbook of Latin Amer. Studies" ed. 1941-48; Mar. 13 in Washington.

Nicolaas Havenga, 74, moderate nationalist South African Finance Min. 1924-39, 1948-54; Mar. 13 in Capetown. [See Vol. XIV, p. 402C2]

Nelson G. Kraschel, 67, Iowa Gov. (D.) 1937-39; Mar. 15 in Harlan, Ia.

Princess Nicholas of Greece, 75, ex-Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia, mother of British Duchess of Kent; Mar. 14 in Athens.

Moshe Pijade, 67, Yugoslav Fed. Assembly Pres., Serbian newsman who joined CP, spent 1925-39 in prison for running underground press, became aide to Marshal Tito (whom he met in prison) in organizing World War II partisans against Nazis; anti-

Stalinist spokesman; Mar. 15 in Paris of heart attack while en route home from London. [See Vol. XIV, p. 35A2]

Burton Rascoe, 64, Newhouse newspapers TV columnist, drama & literary critic for "Esquire," "Newsweek," & "Amer. Mercury" during 1930s & for "N.Y. World Telegram" 1942-46, author "Titans of Literature," "Belle Starr," "High Wind in Jamaica"; Mar. 19 in New York of heart attack.

SPORTS

Winners

NATL. BASKETBALL ASSN.

Final Standings Mar. 16

Eastern Div.	W.	L.	Pct.	Western Div.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	44	28	.611	*St. Louis	36	38	.486
Syracuse	38	34	.528	*Minn'polis	34	39	.466
Phila.	37	35	.514	*Ft. Wayne	34	39	.466
New York	36	36	.500	Rochester	31	41	.431

Golf: Pete Cooper of Lakeland, Fla. won the $12,500 St. Petersburg (Fla.) open Mar. 17, for $1,700. Patty Berg of St. Andrews, Ill. won the $5,000 women's Titleholders tourney in Augusta, Ga. Mar. 17, for $1,000. [See pp. 84C2, 44A2] . . . **Ice skating:** U.S. figure skating championship winners in Berkeley, Calif.—(Mar. 15) Carol Heiss, women's; Nancy Rouillard of Stoneham, Mass. & Ronald Rudding-ton of Roxbury, Mass., pairs; (Mar. 16) Dave Jenkins, men's [see p. 75F3]. N. Amer. indoor speed skating championship winners in Champaign, Ill. Mar. 10—Illinois won the team title, Jack Disney of Los Angeles the men's title, Jean Ashworth of Bloomington, Mass. the women's title. [See p. 68D1] . . . **Skiing:** Amer.-Intl. races at Stowe, Vt.—(Mar. 15) Josl Rieder, 24, of Austria won men's slalom, Nonie Foley of Sun Valley, Ida. won women's slalom; (Mar. 16) Toni Sailer, 21, of Austria won men's giant slalom, Threse Le Duc of France women's giant slalom; (Mar. 17) Sailer won the men's downhill & combined events, Madi Springer-Miller of Stowe, Vt. the women's downhill race, Mlle. Le Duc the women's combined events [see p. 76A1]. North Amer. jumping championships at Gilford, N. H.—(Mar. 9) Harold Riiber of Norway, a Denver U. student, won the cross-country title; (Mar. 11) Ansten Samuelstuen of Steamboat Springs, Colo. won the jumping title, Al Vincelette of Denver the combined events. [See p. 76B1] . . . **Track & field:** Harvard U. won the indoor Heptagonal (Ivy League) Games Mar. 16 in Ithaca, N.Y. Texas' 400-yd. relay team (Wally Wilson, Ed Southern, Hollis Gainey, Bob Whilden) ran the event in world record time of 40.4 sec. in the Southwestern Recreation meet in Ft. Worth Mar. 16. Herb Elliot of Australia ran 880 yds. in world record time of 1 min. 49.3 sec. in Melbourne Mar. 11. Ron Delaney won the mile feature of the K. of C. games in New York Mar. 9. [See p. 75G3] . . . **Yachting:** Luis H. Vidana's yawl "Criollo" of Cuba won the St. Petersburg (Fla.)-Havana race Mar. 16-18. [See p. 68G1]

*St. Louis won playoff of tie for first place. [See p. 68D2; Vol. XVI, 124G1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Magsaysay Killed. Philippines Pres. Ramón Magsaysay, 49, died Mar. 17 in the explosion of a C-47 twin-engine transport plane which then fell in flames on Mt. Bago, 22 mi. north of Cebu City, where Magsaysay had addressed commencement exercises at 2 universities. 25 other persons, including Brig. Gen. Benito Ebuen, Philippines AF chief, were also killed in the crash of the Presidential plane.

Wide World
MAGSAYSAY

Magsaysay, strongly anti-Communist & pro-American, was born Aug. 31, 1907 in Zambales Province, Luzon, son of farmer-blacksmith. Graduated from José Rizal College, Manila 1932, became automotive mechanic. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941, Magsaysay joined U.S. forces, became guerrilla fighter after surrender of Bataan; was in command of 12,000 guerrillas when U.S. forces returned to Philippines 1944. Military Governor of Zambales at end of war. Elected to Congress after Philippines became independent 1946. Named Secy. of Natl. Defense by then-Pres. Elpidio Quirino 1950. Responsible for thoroughgoing Army reform & crushing of Communist-inspired Hukbalahap rebel forces. Elected President 1953. Married Luz Banzon 1933; they had 3 children (Teresita, Milagros, Ramon Jr.). [See Vol. XVI, p. 336A3, Vol. XIII, p. 378B3]

Vice Pres.-Forgn. Min. Carlos P. Garcia, 60, was sworn in Mar. 18 as 4th president of the Philippines. He ordered a month of national mourning for Magsaysay.

Garcia, born Nov. 4, 1896 in Bohol Province, was school teacher before becoming Bohol Governor. Remained loyal to U.S. during Japanese occupation. Served as Philippine delegate to San Francisco Conf. in 1945. Married, has one child. [See Vol. XV, p. 2D1]

Other Accidents. 57 persons died in Brazil in 3 bus accidents Mar. 16-17, it was reported Mar. 18 in Rio de Janeiro. . . . 24 persons were killed & 51 injured when 2 express trains collided in a snowstorm Mar. 15 between Tampere & Haemeenlinna, S.W. Finland . . . 20 persons aboard a British European Airways Viscount turboprop plane were killed Mar. 14 when it overshot the runway at Ringway Airport, Manchester, Eng. & crashed into a housing development. A mother & child in one of 3 houses wrecked by the plane were also killed. . . . 19 persons aboard a Bolivian Air Lloyd plane died Mar. 18 when it crashed in the Andes near Ventilla, Bolivia. . . . 10 coal miners were killed in a fire-damp explosion Mar. 10 in Lievin, northern France.

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Crime. Herman Behn, 44, West Frankfort, Ill. jeweler, committed suicide Mar. 17 after shooting & killing his mother, Mrs. Minnie Behn, 70, & 3 daughters. Behn, who planned to remarry the same day, was quoted as saying he couldn't "stand to leave . . . mother & the 3 girls." . . . Rev. Robert W. Gingery, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church in New Albany, Ind., shot & killed William Hassett, 25, in Jeffersonville, Ind. Mar. 18 shortly after Hassett had held up a bank in Sellersburg. Gingery was in a police car with Sgt. Marvin E. Walts when Hassett fatally shot the officer while resisting arrest. Gingery then took a shotgun from the police car and killed Hassett. . . . Burton W. Abbott, convicted of the 1955 kidnap-slaying of Stephanie Bryan, 14, of Berkeley, Calif., was executed in San Quentin (Calif.) gas chamber Mar. 15, 2 min. before Gov. Goodwin J. Knight telephoned the prison for an hour's reprieve to allow a new court appeal. [See Vol. XVI, p. 40D3] . . . Luis Fenton & Daniel Rios were convicted Mar. 18 in Acapulco, Mexico for the slaying of Joseph Michel & Mrs. Edith Hallock. They were declared "formally imprisoned" and, under Mexican law, presumed guilty until they could prove their innocence. [See p. 84G2] . . . Former middleweight boxing champ Jake La Motta, was sentenced Mar. 19 in Miami, Fla. to 6 mo. in jail & fined $500 for aiding in prostitution operations of a 15-yr. old girl in his Miami Beach bar. [See p. 16F2] . . . Roy Soderquist, 23, was ruled insane Mar. 14 in Des Moines, Ia. & incapable of standing trial on charges of having stolen a plane at gunpoint Jan. 29 & "buzzed" downtown Des Moines.

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Robert Briscoe, Jewish Lord Mayor of Dublin, visited New York Mar. 14-17 as guest of honor at St. Patrick's Day observances. [See Vol. XVI, p. 222E2] . . . **Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Ellis,** charged with kidnaping their adopted daughter, Hildy McCoy, 6, from Massachusetts, were released without bond Mar. 18 in Miami Beach, Fla. pending a hearing within 30 days on Massachusetts' request for their extradition. The Jewish couple, who adopted the child when she was 10 days old from an unwed Catholic mother, had been ordered by the Mass. Supreme Court to return Hildy to her now-married mother, Mrs. Marjorie McCoy Dougherty, for placement in a Catholic orphanage. [See Vol. XV, p. 51G1] . . . **Flight endurance record** for a flight without refueling was set Mar. 15 by the U.S. Navy blimp ZPG-2 when it landed at Boca Chica Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla., after staying aloft 264 hr. 12 min. on a nonstop flight begun from Weymouth, Mass. Mar. 4 and touching Portugal, Africa & the West Indies. [See Vol. XIV, p. 221C3] . . . **El Morocco,** NYC night club, had a $849,085 excise tax lien filed against it Mar. 14 by the Internal Revenue Svc. for 1944-51.

Married: Industrialist-film producer Howard Hughes, 51, & actress Jean Peters, 30; Mar. 12 in Las Vegas (revealed Mar. 16; 2d for both). . . . Singer Judy Tyler, 24, & actor Gregory Lafayette, 24; Mar. 17 in Miami Beach (her 2d).

Divorced: Actress Jayne Mansfield, by Paul J. Mansfield; Mar. 15 in Dallas, Tex. [See Vol. XVI, p. 352G3]